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BIRTHS.

On the 11th February, at Shanghai, the wife
of G. M. Mollison, of a daughter—still born.
On the 11th February, at 18, Quiness Road,
Shanghai, the wife of Geo. Pease, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 5th February, at Dzushi, Japan,
KENNETH MARTIN ("Tommy"), youngest son
of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. PAGE, aged 12 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 141, LES VUEUX ROAD, C.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 18th February, 1903.

On the 21st January, discussing the currency question, we asked in these columns: "Is the matter of sufficient importance to Hongkong to warrant a request for an expert commission of examination?"

Those who have the best interests of the Colony at heart have before them an opportunity to show their wisdom, not by explaining at length their own view, coloured one way or the other by many things personal and general, but by asking that the question shall receive expert consideration in the same way as our Southern neighbours, the Straits Settlements, have succeeded in obtaining consideration of the matter as far as it concerns them."

To-day, it is gratifying to see, a special general meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce takes place in the City Hall to consider this question. Mr. EDWARD OSBORNE will there, as we have already announced, propose the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable the Straits Currency Commission should extend its enquiries to Hongkong, to a view to ascertaining whether reform of the Colony's currency arrangements is advisable." It seems to us that such a resolution easily meets the requirements of the case, and we look forward with confidence to its adoption by the members of the Chamber of Commerce. As is very familiar, there is a wide diversity of opinion on the currency

question in this Colony. It was only last Saturday that the Hon. R. SHEWAN, presiding at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, reaffirmed strongly the opinion that until China makes the change on her own behalf to a gold standard it would be prejudicial to Hongkong trade to divorce ourselves from the common currency of China. The Bank chairman has the support of many great local authorities and of others at home. On the other hand, it must be admitted that when Mr. C. EWENS, speaking from the chair at the annual meeting of the National Bank of China on the 21st January, expressed his belief that were the inhabitants of Hongkong polled, four out of five Europeans would vote for a fixed standard, he did not overstate the case. So marked are the evils, so great the distress among the majority of the Europeans here, caused by a constantly fluctuating standard of exchange, that it is only to be wondered at that they have put up with the situation so long without open and public complaint. Even those who recognise that it is a very serious and complex question that is involved would be more than stoical were they willing to see the present state of affairs indefinitely protracted.

One point must be above all kept in sight at to-day's meeting, and that is that the resolution proposed commits no one to an expression of opinion that a gold standard is or is not now feasible in Hongkong. It only asks that the question shall be enquired into whether reform of the Colony's currency is advisable, a question which men of all shades of opinion out here must be anxious to see answered satisfactorily. It was about the middle of last year when M. DELONCLE, Député for French Indo-China, called upon Sir FRANK SWETTENHAM, Governor of the Straits Settlements, asking him to support a meeting of delegates from Indo-China, the Philippines, Netherlands India, Hongkong, Siam, the Malay States, and the Straits Settlements, to consider the question of local fixity of exchange between gold and silver. Such a meeting has never come off, but M. DELONCLE's proposal nevertheless was sound in that it expressed the idea that all the above countries are in common interested in the question. We have to consider whether Hongkong must lag behind the rest in calling serious attention to the problem in its local aspect, waiting upon the action of China. As we said some time ago, it is not for Hongkong to stand still until circumstances force China to move. We know already that the idea of a gold standard has been suggested in Peking by a Russian agent, and indeed we have but lately read in the Peking and Tientsin Times an exhortation to Great Britain to step in to back China, lest Russia by being the first in the field should "drive a long nail into the coffin of British pre-eminence both in trade and in politics." Naturally we understand that discussion in a Tientsin paper, of however high a standing, does not bring a gold standard appreciably nearer to China. But the fact that the idea is actually in the air makes it imperative that Hongkong shall not be backward in urging an expert consideration of the problem as it concerns itself. The decision of the Straits Currency Commission has already been foreshadowed by telegrams which have reached us. Its labours in connection with the Straits Settlements concluded, there is already in existence an expert body ready to bring its intelligence to bear on a similar, if more difficult, question in Hongkong. The time is exactly ripe for an appeal from this Colony, and we therefore trust that the members of the Chamber of Commerce of all professions and callings will not hesitate to vote for the resolution which is to be brought before them by Mr. OSBORNE, remembering that by so doing they do not commit themselves either for or against a gold currency here, but merely ask that the best available opinion on the subject as far as it concerns Hongkong shall be brought to bear upstairs.

The Criminal Sessions begin to-day. Nine cases are down for disposal.

Yesterday the U.S. gunboats *Callao*, *Eleanor*, and *Villalobos* left for Manila, and the French cruiser *Chateaurenard* for Saigon.

When last reported H.M.S.S. *Glory* and *Acre* were at Manila, and the *Sandpiper* and *Moorhen* on the West River.

During the period of two days ending at noon on Monday, two fresh Chinese plague deaths were reported, one body being found in Square Street, while the other case occurred in Yau Ma Tei. The number of cases this year is now 20.

The Korea, which arrived here on Monday, had on board Rear-Admiral Philip H. Cooper, U.S.N., accompanied by his flag lieutenant, Victor Blue, both bound for Manila, where Admiral Cooper will succeed Admiral Wilder as second in command of the U.S. Asiatic Squadron. Lieut. Blue was flag lieutenant to Admiral Kempf during the Boxer troubles.

To-morrow is the 5th anniversary of the destruction of the Bogue Forts, Canton, by Sir Gordon Bremer.

We regret to learn that Mr. Consul F. E. Wilkinson, on his way to his new and important post in Yunnan, is lying ill in hospital here with typhoid fever. He is, however, we are glad to say, progressing favourably.

The Pacific Mail steamer *Korea* has broken the record for the passage between San Francisco and Honolulu, her time being 4 days, 22 hours, 50 minutes. The best previous time was also made by the *Korea*, the trip then taking eight hours longer.

A movement to form a Carnation League of America has been started in New York, to commemorate the death of President McKinley by introducing the custom of wearing the carnation, which was the dead U.S. President's favourite flower and was nearly always seen in his button-hole.

The *Straits Times* understands that the local Opium Farmer is complaining of severe losses caused by the vast amount of *chuncks* now being smuggled into that port from China. Notwithstanding the large number of big seizures that have been made lately, the steadily diminishing receipts of the farm show that there must be a large and constantly increasing "underground" supply.

Fifteen Japanese, resident in Nagasaki prefecture, who were recently deported from Port Arthur, have addressed a memorial to Baron Komura, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which they strongly complain of the actions of the Russian authorities in deporting them. The vernacular papers do not say what the Japanese were or why they were refused permission to remain in Port Arthur.

The late Henri Georges Stephene Adolphe Oppen de Blowitz, Paris correspondent of the *Times*, was born in the chateau of Blowitz at Pilzen in Bohemia. His ancestors were Jews, but he early adopted the Roman Catholic faith. De Blowitz's career in Paris began in 1864, when he became a naturalised citizen and took up the profession of teaching German in the lycées, earning an extra franc now and then by contributing articles on literary and political subjects to the newspapers.

The *Straits Times* of the 6th inst. reminds its readers that Singapore was eighty-four years old that day. Sir Stamford Raffles founded the Settlement on Feb. 6th, 1819, and from that date till 1858 it was administered by the officials of the East India Company. The Company ceased to exist in 1858, and from that year the Settlement remained under Indian control, till in April, 1867, Singapore, Penang, Province Wellesley, and Malacca were created a separate Colony under the Colonial Office, under the title of the Straits Settlements.

Among the passengers who arrived in Hongkong by the *Haitian* from Foochow was M. Louis Bonjean, representative of the Compagnie des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée, who has just completed an engagement of three years and a half at Foochow Arsenal, where he undertook on behalf of his firm the superintendence of the whole work of installing the machinery, etc., on the two new Chinese Imperial cruisers *Kien-Wei* and *Kien-Ngau*. All the machinery is of the most modern type and was constructed in the Company's workshop at Havre, whence it was sent out to Foochow. The two cruisers are of 6,500 tons h.p., fitted with 8 tubular boilers, and have a speed of 22 knots per hour.

We should not look for religious enthusiasm in Hongkong ricksha-coolie. But things are different in Japan apparently. According to the *Osaka Mainichi*, a ricksha-coolie, named Okahashi Kasaburo, of Osaka, who is said to be a most devoted adherent of the Honganji temples, has since the death of Count Otani announced his intention of presenting 100 yen of *kodera*, or incense money, on the occasion of his funeral, as a token of his respect for the deceased prelate. He has written to much concern about the matter that it is stated he has lost his reason. The other morning he somehow obtained a banner bearing the inscription *Saiho Chokuraku Nenmuaidabutsu* (Western Paradise! Adore Buddha!), and made his way to the East Ward Office, where he created a disturbance by shouting and abusing the officials. The man was taken to the Police Station, where he was detained for his own protection.

The following items are from the *Foochow Echo* of the 7th February:—We understand that the Provincial authorities have organised a Mining Board, and that the newly-appointed Board is now busy drawing up rules and regulations to be observed by those obtaining mining concessions.—The training for our Spring Meeting commenced last Monday. This does not mean that our race-ponies had been doing nothing since the racing in December, for as a matter of fact most of them have been kept in regular exercise all the time. The course was in rather a sloppy state after the rain of last week and on Wednesday, with the rear-frost, distinctly slippery; however, we do not hear of any sprains, although a good deal of galloping was done. *Little Willie*, *Saturn* and *Faith* have arrived from Amoy. So far this has been an unfortunate season for horse racing; the constant wet weather has very often made play impossible. Mixed games of ladies and gentlemen have been played on two or three occasions, an arrangement which seems to work very well, as both clubs are rather short in numbers.—The ninth competition for the monthly cup of the Foochow Gun Club took place on Green Island last Wednesday. The shooting was fair from easy, as a strong and bitterly cold wind was blowing across the traps during the greater part of the time. Mr. Siemssen won the cup for the first time.

The *Korea*, which arrived here on Monday, had on board Rear-Admiral Philip H. Cooper, U.S.N., accompanied by his flag lieutenant, Victor Blue, both bound for Manila, where Admiral Cooper will succeed Admiral Wilder as second in command of the U.S. Asiatic Squadron. Lieut. Blue was flag lieutenant to Admiral Kempf during the Boxer troubles.

General Miles, U.S.A., arrived in St. Petersburg on the 19th ult., having travelled through Manchuria and Siberia by a special train, accompanied by a Russian escort.

L'Echo de Chine reports that Chou Ki-jen, son of the Taotai of Canton, sent by H.E. Wang Chon-chun to fight the rebels at Luchou, has been killed by a solitary rifle shot.

Eight beeboombers, comprising three Swedes, two Americans, one Irishman, one Norwegian, and one Mauritian, were committed to the house of detention at the Police Court yesterday. Four were arrested on steamship, where, slumbering peacefully, they were found by Police-Sergeant Landor; the other four were domiciled in a Government matched in Lower Albert Road.

When the *Gaelic* arrived at Honolulu on the 13th ult. from the Orient, in her stowage were 102 Coreans, including twenty-one women. The Coreans will be put to work on the sugar plantations with a view to testing their efficiency as labourers. It is thought that they will accomplish more work than the average plantation-labourer and are expected to prove much more valuable than the Cuban labourers there last year. If those who arrived on the *Gaelic* prove to be profitable employees, there may be a large influx of Coreans to Hawaii.

A despatch to the *New York World* from Paris says:—In an effort to prove that the soul can leave the body and return to it, Albert Guille, a man of superior intellect, lost his life a victim of one of the strangest experiments in history. Independence of the mind in dreams caused him to conclude that personality is dual, and he resolved on an experiment that should free his body for a time. His experiment was based on the facts of fakirs in India, who have themselves barbitolized, insinuating their body in a lethargic state while their minds are supposed to journey in the astral world. He constructed an apparatus consisting of a reservoir fixed to a wall, which would let a mixture of chloroform, sulphuric ether and water fall, drop by drop, on his face. Then, choosing his birthday for the experiment, he wrote his will and a letter to a friend. He placed himself on a bed beneath the apparatus, having anointed his body with antiseptics that mortification should not set in while his soul was absent. He was found dead.

The *Paget Sound* branches of the Cooks' and Stewards' Association of the Pacific Coast [1] are beginning an agitation against the employment of any Chinese help whatever on steamers operating from either *Paget Sound* or California ports, and employing union men. The members say that they will have the influence and backing of all the other marine associations in their fight. They claim to have been assured by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company that it will discharge the Chinese employed on the steamer *Cottage City*, plying between Tacoma, Seattle, and South-eastern Alaska. The cooks and stewards claim that their object is simply to replace the Orientals with white men who have families to support. The number of Chinese employed on coast steamers is not less than formerly. A larger proportion of Chinese help is used at San Francisco than on the Sound. This may account for the apparent purpose of the association to first win their fight at Tacoma and Seattle and then carry the warfare into California.

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Hobson, the *Merimac* hero, is not yet at peace. A despatch dated Washington, 17th January, says:—Upon the recommendation of Admiral Bowles, chief constructor of the Navy, Acting Secretary Darling to-day signed an order assigning Constructor Hobson to duty in charge of the construction department at the Puget sound naval station at Bremerton. Hobson has been for some months past on waiting orders, having declined an assignment to Pensacola, pending action by Congress upon a bill authorising his retirement. The special action of this nature was regarded as necessary, in view of the failure of two naval examining boards to find him physically disqualified for active service. The Navy Department concluded that the strait is in through the resignation of Constructor Hobbs, leaving vacant the important post at Bremerton, justifies the action taken to-day. Hobson is now in a position where he must resign from the naval service altogether or undertake active duty, for which he feels himself unfitted by reason of an eye trouble.

SALE OF RACEHORSES.

A sale by public rump of horses and ponies took place opposite the City Hall yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Hughes and Frough being the auctioneers. There were 63 lots on the catalogue, and included in the number were animals that ran at the races last week. Bidding was brisk and prices in instances were high consequent on the competition of buyers who, we understand, purpose exporting the horses to Manila. The following are the most noteworthy of the lots, with the prices they fetched:—Comet, \$150; Hardy Rose, \$210; Winning Rose, \$250; Glory, \$270; Iris, \$320; Will-o'-the-Wisp, \$300; Diamond, \$300; Esan, \$320; Flickermare, \$125; Iowdrop II, \$120; Baby, \$225; Lady Lena, \$225; Weary Willie, \$18; Yellow Rose, \$150; Sweet William, \$275; Joker, \$110; Snowdrop, \$100; Portia, \$95; Fancy, \$130; Fashion, \$155; No Trumps, \$220; Iffrit, \$175; Ibis, \$150; Sunshine, \$125; Disgrace, \$225; Mad Mullah, \$170; Nicodemus, \$180; Detective, \$165; Syntax, \$175; Style, \$10; Handy Man, \$180; Misfit, \$100; Beng-y-gloo, \$175; Rovka, \$175; Toddy, \$140; Prince Charming, \$175; Princess Charming, \$350; Duchess, \$410; Aurora Borealis, \$80; Extravagance, \$150; Sequel, \$500; Cynosure, \$125; The Pirate, \$760; Bay Ronald, \$725; Wallflower, \$400; Queenie, \$180; Silver Fox, \$180; Lady Kate, \$200, and Claimant, \$180.

SECOND CLASS.

The usual five starters turned out for the race, but unfortunately just before the start the *Paget* was dismasted in a strong puff and *Chanticleer* finding herself hopelessly overwhelmed by her whale sail very soon gave up the race. The remaining three sailed the course without mishap, *Iris* coming in an easy winner.

H. M. S. Net Time Points. Tl.

Iris ... 4.3 22 4.3 22 10 44

Maid Marian 4.7 12 4.6 17 4 16

Doreen ... 4.7 23 4.7 38 4 20

Chanticleer gave up ... 0 11

Payne ... did not start ... 0 36

FOOTBALL.

This afternoon on the Happy Valley the Hongkong Football Club will play 80th Co., B.A. Kick-off at a quarter to five. The following will play for the Club:</p

PUNJOM MINING CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the offices, 13, Beaconsfield Arcade, yesterday at noon. Mr. R. C. Wilcox (chairman) presided, and the others present were Messrs. T. Howard (director), W. K. Hughes (secretary), R. A. Ferguson, H. C. Wilcox, J. A. Fredericks, R. Walpole, W. T. Shewan, K. Edalji, G. M. Bain, E. W. Terrey, Max Michael, A. H. Ibeiro, E. Bowdler, E. J. Figueredo, E. E. Elias, and Kong Kum.

The notice calling the meeting having been read by the SECRETARY,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, in presenting to you the report and statement of accounts for the past year—which I propose, following the usual custom, should be taken as read—I have little further to add to what I have stated at recent meetings and to the information supplied in the report. You will note that our manager, in his report on the work done, states that a reef three feet thick was discovered in Kalampong Valley early in November, and though it cut out after sinking fifteen feet on it, further searching in the locality has shown a large amount of crushing stuff, evidently the cap of a reef. He adds—"Samples taken at different points indicate that the whole of the stone is carrying gold. There is no defined reef as yet but I anticipate that from the surface alone we shall have sufficient stone to keep the mill going night and day for some time. A branch line is being laid, and I expect to start crushing at the end of the present month. The cost of getting the ore and conveying it to the mill will be slight indeed." Mr. Lester's hope that he would obtain sufficient ore to keep the mill going night and day was not immediately realised, for he writes on the 13th ult. that "owing to very heavy rains the work at Kalampong has been retarded and we shall be a little later in getting a start than was anticipated." On the 20th ult. he also announces—"The work at Swhal is being vigorously pushed on. We are now stopping on a bunch of leaders at the No. 3 tunnel, and up to the present we have about 20 tons in hand." It is evident that they are now getting good supplies of ore, for, on the 8th ult., we received a telegram to the following effect:—"The mill has been started to-day. I think we have reason to hope, therefore, that, now the staff has been reinforced and the work of prospecting taken in hand on a larger scale there will soon be important discoveries of stone and a resulting amplitude of ore for milling. It is interesting to know, as stated in one of the manager's recent letters, that the Resident General of Pahang and the Warden of Mines, with their staff lately paid a visit to the mines, and had a run out to each to inspect operations. Mr. Lester says that they seemed pleased with the amount of work that had been done. With regard to the tin lard, Mr. Murdoch, who has had considerable experience in tin mining, has been detailed to prospect this, and we hope to hear before long the result of his investigations. It is satisfactory to hear that the health of our staff at the mines is fairly good, and we hope it will continue so. The first call of fifty cents per share of new capital has been made and is being pretty generally responded to. The Board trust that the whole of it will soon be paid up and shareholders saved the necessity of paying interest. Many of them paid up before the due date, a praiseworthy alacrity worthy of all imitation. The prospects of the Company were never brighter than at the present moment, though dividends are not yet in sight. I think that is all that it is necessary for me to say, but if any shareholders require further information I will do my best to furnish it.

There were no questions, and the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. EDULJI seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The next item of business was the election of directors, and on the motion of Mr. BOWDLER, seconded by Mr. TERREY, the retiring directors, Messrs. Wilcox and Howard, were reappointed.

The CHAIRMAN.—The only business before us now to be transacted is the election or re-election of an auditor. I may say that the audit has been very ably conducted by Mr. Lowe, who has gone through it in great detail and done a great deal of valuable work for us in inspecting all the assets, leases, and everything. I leave it to the meeting to decide whether Mr. Lowe is to be re-elected.

Mr. BAIN.—I beg to propose that Mr. Lowe be re-elected.

Mr. EDULJI.—I beg to second Mr. Bain's proposition.

The motion was put to the meeting and agreed to without opposition.

The CHAIRMAN.—That concludes the business of the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held to-morrow, at 4.15 p.m.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1902.

G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.

AGENDA.

1. Letter relative to the incidence of malaria at Morison Hill and neighbourhood.

2. Minute by the Medical Officer of Health recommending the erection of a public latrine at Tai Hang village.

3. Further correspondence relative to the bridges in the backyards of three houses on H.H.I.L. 195, 196 and 197.

4. Mortality statistics for the weeks ended January 17th and 24th, 1903.

5. Linewashing return for the fortnight ended February 14th, 1903.

6. Rat return for the fortnight ended February 16th, 1903.

THE ANGLO-SAXON IN THE ORIENT.

LECTURE BY DR. PENTECOST.

Under the auspices of the Odd Volumes Society, Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost lectured in S. Andrew's Hall (City Hall) on Monday evening. Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, presided over an audience which completely filled the hall.

The CHAIRMAN in his introductory remarks said that to meet of those present Dr. Pentecost must be known by reputation. During the short time he had spent in Hongkong, Dr. Pentecost had made his personality known, and he took the liberty of adding, very favourably known to all. (Applause.) He believed that the reverend doctor had preached and lectured since he was 21 years of age; he would not venture to guess how old he was to-day, but he ventured to think that he had devoted a great many useful years to a very noble work. (Hear, hear.) Of recent years he had travelled extensively in India and other countries in the East, and quite lately he had fulfilled a mission to our neighbouring Colony—the Colony that our American cousins had taken over—there to inaugurate the work to which he had devoted a lifetime. We were very fortunate in Hongkong to have had an opportunity of extending to him the invitation which he had so graciously accepted, and of which they hoped to reap the fruits that night. Dr. Pentecost was there at the invitation of the Odd Volumes Society, and be congratulated those present on the opportunity of hearing him. (Applause.)

Dr. PENTECOST chose as his subject, "The Orient, the Anglo-Saxon and Christianity." An hundred years ago, he said, the Eastern or Oriental question practically meant Turkey and the Balkans, but the Orient had gradually been coming East so that now politicians and newspaper-men had divided the East into the Near, the Middle and the Far East. The interest of the Eastern question was centring here. The storm-centre of the world's political interest was not now Berlin, London or Washington, but Peking, and they must largely discuss the question from that point of view: practically he should eliminate India and Japan from the discussion. The question really was what were we Anglo-Saxons going to do with the 400 millions of China, or, on the other hand, what were these 400 millions of China going to do with the Anglo-Saxons? It was unwise not to turn the shield on both sides. Trade interests and political supremacy were questions which came in, but only in the larger horizon suggested by the question—what kind of civilisation is to ultimately characterise these 400 millions of yellow men? What was to be the human destiny of these millions? Civilisation, as we understood it and enjoyed it in the West, was the cumulative product of past ages and our civilisation was the result of a constantly progressive movement. It was an inheritance which had rapidly culminated. He supposed that more had been accomplished in the last century than in all the world's history before, and this was not only an encouragement but a warning suggesting to us that in the twentieth century—perhaps in the first half—the process of rapid culmination might go on in the same ratio; and if that was so then some extraordinary things were going to happen out here in the Far East. Standing on the borders of China what position were we in?

THE CHINESE.

In the first place, we were not facing a dying, decadent race of people like the Australian aborigines, the American Indians or, perhaps, the Filipinos—he had very little hope for the Filipinos as a representative race. Nor were we facing 400 millions of barbarians.

The time was past when intelligent people spoke thus. Yet he had heard in India educated people call the Hindu a "nigger." And in the same way it was customary to talk about the Chinese as "heathen Chinese." We did ourselves and the whole question a great injustice if we allowed ourselves to talk about the Chinese thus. As a matter of fact we were dealing with a very ancient, virile and constantly increasing type of man and not a man of a very greatly inferior race. The Chinese represented the man and Christianity the motive. He was not now talking as a practical theologian or a preacher but as a practical politician, if you please, and Christianity was the best politics in the world. The people that turned their backs upon Christianity were riding to the worst fall the world had ever seen. The Anglo-Saxon was a residuum of all races. Its great principles were the right of the individual, freedom of conscience, personal liberty, free government, thus. As a matter of fact we were dealing with a very ancient, virile and constantly increasing type of man and not a man of a very greatly inferior race. The Chinese represented the man and Christianity the motive. He was not now talking as a practical theologian or a preacher but as a practical politician, if you please, and Christianity was the best politics in the world. The people that turned their backs upon Christianity were riding to the worst fall the world had ever seen. The Anglo-Saxon was a residuum of all races. Its great principles were the right of the individual, freedom of conscience, personal liberty, free government. If Germany did not make peace with the Anglo-Saxon peoples and allies of the Anglo-Saxons she was lost. The Anglo-Saxon was the only successful colonist the world had ever seen. What was Spain to-day? What was Portugal? What was France? France had a little colony down here at Tonkin and she was sitting there shaking and shivering now. She was sitting on the top of a volcano. The Dutch colonists had not been very successful. Germany was making a big hullabaloo about colonising, but she could not colonise; she had not got personal liberty and free government. No nation could colonise with a mailed fist. (Applause.) The Anglo-Saxon was a conquering race. It had never been beaten in war for 1,100 years. The blue-eyed race had beaten the black-eyed race.

THE SLAV AND THE ANGLO-SAXON.

But the great death-struggle was coming between the Anglo-Saxon and the Slav; and China lay between the two. The point was what was going to dominate the future civilisation of China. Was it to be Slavonic or Anglo-Saxon? He did not think they capacities for being soldiers. He did not apprehend that such an army would ever be put in the field for China, but it was a potentiality, and, against it, it would not be possible for Europe to put more than five millions. But it was not a question of the physical force of the East against the physical force of the West; it was the civilisation of the one against the civilisation of the other. Civilisation was the outgrowth of religion.

CHINESE CIVILISATION.

What was the Chinese civilisation? China had a very marked civilisation. She had a literature ancient and powerful; he thought it would be safe to say that Western literature had its roots in the literature of India and China. Had China arts? She had a well-established and

well-defined school of art. It met us at every turn—in pottery, in porcelain, in carving and decoration; silks, satins and embroideries and so-and-and one other thing. Chinese curios so-called were of the very highest kind of art. Eastern art in a Western home was beautiful; Western art in an Eastern home was execrable. A Chinese gentleman in his beautiful clothes carried more consciousness of his dignity than any Westerner he had ever seen. Then as to science, had the Chinese science? It comprehended a great many things. For one thing the Chinese understood the science of agriculture. They knew how to till the soil century after century without exhausting it. We had not learned that. Then he was no mean engineer though he did not work with European machinery. The Chinese was not a patriot in our sense of the word, but he ventured to think that he had a great deep consciousness of his Asiatic character. There was a racial antagonism between the East and the West which no man had yet been able to fathom. India and China were par excellence the religious countries of the world. Their people were the people of faith. We were essentially materialists, and it was because Christianity had come to us and had bred in us little recognition of the supernatural that we had anything to do with the supernatural. The Asiatic was always seeing and being called by that other world. The European practically was a materialist; he believed in the Now, not in the Hereafter. It was that mind which he could not catch the hare had to catch it. The Monroe doctrine, the hare and the gold referred to by your correspondent are on all fours with each other. There is no Monroe doctrine except in sentiment. There are no hares except in preserves, and no gold except what is hypothesised. At the same time it is impossible to misconstrue what your correspondent says about the trouble in New York being the want of gold. True. But the trouble in Venezuela is also the want of gold. The trouble in our Colonies is the want of gold. In fact, the trouble all over the world is the want of gold. And the question arises: Where is the gold to come from, and is its presence actually needed for the currency of nations except as a standard of value? What could the philosophers of old be thinking about when they requisitioned with discriminating value gold and silver for the progress and civilisation of mankind and for a measure of value for the wants and necessities of life? And yet with all their philosophy we find that time has knocked the bottom out of the measure that fixed the ratio of one money metal to the other, leaving the commercial communities of the world stranded on the barren rock of gold. The question arises: What becomes of the gold obtained from our over-seas possessions? Does it go to develop our Colonies and dominions and expand our Empire, or does it find its way into the treasuries of competing commercial communities? No doubt, being gold, it is being hoarded by the privileged money-making classes. It certainly is not in the hands of the many who make up this vast Empire.

EUROPE IN ASIA.

The prospects of Europe in Asia were problematical. From the military point of view he was afraid there was more peril in awaking the sleeping giant than in binding him. Lord Wolseley called it the Chinese terror. We had got hold of the bear's tail and we were afraid to keep hold of it and very much afraid to let it go. But now as to the Anglo-Saxons: a hundred years ago there were less than 25 millions of people speaking the English language. To-day there were 125 millions. (Applause.) That ratio was increasing. Unlike the Latin race, the Anglo-Saxon was not disappearing. It was the winning race. The solution of the Eastern question by with the Anglo-Saxon race and with Christianity. The Anglo-Saxon was the man and Christianity the motive. He was not now talking as a practical theologian or a preacher but as a practical politician, if you please, and Christianity was the best politics in the world. The people that turned their backs upon Christianity were riding to the worst fall the world had ever seen. The Anglo-Saxon was a residuum of all races. Its great principles were the right of the individual, freedom of conscience, personal liberty, free government. If Germany did not make peace with the Anglo-Saxon peoples and allies of the Anglo-Saxons she was lost. The Anglo-Saxon was the only successful colonist the world had ever seen. What was Spain to-day? What was Portugal? What was France? France had a little colony down here at Tonkin and she was sitting there shaking and shivering now. She was sitting on the top of a volcano. The Dutch colonists had not been very successful. Germany was making a big hullabaloo about colonising, but she could not colonise; she had not got personal liberty and free government. No nation could colonise with a mailed fist. (Applause.) The Anglo-Saxon was a conquering race. It had never been beaten in war for 1,100 years. The blue-eyed race had beaten the black-eyed race.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO.

If I interpret the words of your correspondent correctly, there is not enough gold, and never will be, to go the round of the world for commercial purposes on sound-money principles. Communities have to be financed instead of financed. We are, and have been, expanding on a scientific banking system whereby credit and material wealth have been doing the work of metal money; and should acquire interest on our foreign investments become suddenly stopped, or the small floating gold balances held by our joint stock banks withdrawn, the Government would find itself in precisely the same monetary condition as Venezuela is to-day. Then what is the remedy for a state of Home, Colonial and Empire monetary complexities such as we find in 1903? The remedy is not far to seek, for those who are in earnest in seeking for it, when once it is sought for. If, as your correspondent says—and doubts he is right—Lord Rosebery recently said: "The war of the future would be commercial wars," how regrettable it is his Lordship, having realised the true state of affairs, does not apply his time, influence and great abilities to ways and means for providing the sinews of war—gold or its equivalent—for the coming commercial warfare of nations. At no period of time did the grand old colonising country stand more in need of a great financier statesman than it does to-day. England wants a Chancellor who can do something more than balance the Budget—that is simply the work of an actuary. England wants a statesman who can create and maintain an Imperial Treasury from the money metals of the Empire, in order to increase the currency on an elastic basis to keep pace with the expansion and development of the Empire's new world of trade and commerce. Who is that man? If it is Lord Rosebery, let him declare himself, and the 42,304,510 Home, Colonial and Empire subjects of King Edward VII. will appreciate his patriotic motives.

I claim (a) that gold being the standard of value, the presence of gold is not absolutely essential, provided that silver without a ratio to gold can automatically perform the functions of sound money value, equivalent to the standard; (b) if this logic is sound, then legislative measures are necessary to utilise silver through bullion bank of issue at the market price of the day—that being the equivalent of gold. Thus silver as a commodity would find its level in the bullion markets of the world, because the bullion being hypothesised against the issuance of legal tender paper money, could only be released with the notes issued and in circulation; (c) that the fault lies in the want of metal money in the currency of nations, and this the gold standard does not supply. The people on the Continent of America must, by force of circumstances, change monetary laws that will expand their currency as their trade and commerce expand. But this sound currency movement, based on bank assets, may have far-reaching consequences, if it becomes law, which the promoters fail to recognise at the moment, and may, like the shipping trust, grip John Bull financially by the throat. This concerns England, as the creditor nation of the world, more than any of the other great European Powers.

Currency based on bank assets to represent steel, shipping and other inflated paper values cannot withstand monetary upheavals and violent fluctuations that will occur when such inflated paper values are forced upon the market for conversion into gold—unless the American Government is at the back of such currency at face value. A marked distinction must always be drawn between metallic money and material wealth (bank assets); and between coined money and bullion. Currency based on bank assets means a blanket mortgage on the world's gold, and, therefore, I venture to predict in the near future, if such becomes law, a gold quake. At the same time I admit the currency

of nations should increase as communities

expand and become more civilised; but I maintain the expansion of currency must be based on one or both of the two money metals—gold and silver—the former as the standard value, the latter as the subsidiary ratio. The suspension of Peace and Partners, bankers, Darlington, is a striking illustration on a small scale of what currency in England would be if based on bank assets. The collapse of the

PHOTOGRAPHS

OF THE FOLLOWING RACES:

DERBY

EXCHANGE PLATE

GERMAN CUP

PROFESSIONAL CUP

GARRISON CUP

HONGKONG STAKES

ACHEE & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS STORE,

17A. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1903.

[39]

THE NEW TREATY AND THE EXPORT OF GRAIN.

"H. K." writes to a financial contemporary: "After the protracted negotiations one might have expected that, as an aggrieved party, advantage would have been taken of the unique situation to secure to our merchants and shipping some adequate benefits to trade, such as the right to import salt, which is a Government monopoly, or a repeal of the useless and antiquated prohibition to export grain to foreign countries, the latter inhibition being unwisely introduced into the Tientsin treaty at the instance of the Taotsai of Shanghai (the Lieutenant of Circuit), and not by the Imperial Government, as no doubt most people imagine. But the new treaty, instead of providing for a relaxation of this archaic and unnecessary clause, deliberately confirms this interdiction in Article XIV., although it must have been known that any valid reason which may have warranted the measure in 1868, such as fear of rice, &c., reaching the Taiping rebels, no longer exists. Under the Nanking Treaty of 1842, the export of grain was allowed, as a matter of course, until 1858, when shipment abroad was prohibited by an inferior officer (Taotsai), not for any economical reason, but in conformity with the penal code (the last issue of which is dated 1863), last unrestricted export might enable supplies to reach pirates, &c. As a fact, the original interdiction against grain sale included beans or beans from the port of Nanchang, but the prohibition was rescinded in 1862 in favour of beans, though an infringement of the cede, with the result that since the withdrawal of the senseless interdiction the annual export abroad of beans and beanscake (maize) now aggregates over 5,000,000 cwt., or more than 9,000,000 cwt. if we include shipments coastwise, employing in recent years as much as 500,000 tons of outward tonnage, of which fully 40 per cent. is British. Yet as the cultivation of beans must be yield such a huge export, the most competent authorities resident in Manchuria aver that the crop of tall millet (*Holcus arghus*) and other cereals is far in excess of the output of beans, from which fact we can form an estimate of the extent to which the export of grain might develop. If this unreasonable prohibition were annulled as it certainly should be before the MacKay Treaty is ratified.

Every man's hand should be raised against currency based on bank assets. It is the unscientific and unacknowledged, the make-shift movement of millionaires, trusts and combines for New York to become the greatest monetary centre of the world; and currency based on inflated wealth will hasten the day. Gold and silver is the money of the people and of the world. It is their birthright, and these two money metals must be brought into harmony with each other. Consolidate the currency of England and America, and the whole world will be benefited thereby. And with a view to that end I venture to ask through the columns of the *Financier and Bullionist* (where are the patriots (aside from all political issues) who will at this particular time take hold of this momentous subject and devise means that will bring England and America together on a sound money policy, based on the money metals of the world, and not on bank assets, as proposed by the Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club of New York and endorsed by the New York Chamber of Commerce—with the exception of Mr. August Belmont, the agent of the Rothschilds—a sound currency (not sound money) policy intended to benefit the National City Bank of New York (the rival of the Bank of England), J. Pierpont Morgan, and paper money millionaires.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO.

If anything can reconcile the people of the United States to the recognition of the negro's claims to citizenship, now but nominally his in the South at least, it should be the work of Booker T. Washington. He has recently addressed a tremendous audience at the Mechanics' Pavilion, San Francisco, where he achieved a great triumph. The local *Chronicle* describes President Roosevelt's friend thus: "Plain of feature, shambling in gesture, with stooped shoulders and the characteristic dialect of the negro, only slightly modified

NOTICES.

Communications respecting Advertisement, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not entered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m., on lay of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESSES, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Letters, P.O. Box, 33, Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

SEVERAL NEWLY BUILT HOUSES, MORRISON HILL GAP.

No. 6 REDNAXELA TERRACE. And others to suit various requirements. Furnished and Unfurnished.

The underlined will be glad to undertake the letting of houses for owners of property.

S. A. SEETH,

Care of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 18th February, 1903. [561]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

on

SATURDAY, the 21st FEBRUARY, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at his

SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road,

A QUANTITY OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, BLOUSES AND SHIRTS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, BOOTS AND SHOES, LADIES' DRESSES MATERIALS, VELVETS, CHIFFON RUFFLES AND RATS, GENTLEMEN'S SUIT LENGTHS, SINGLETS, UNDERSHIRTS, TIES, SCARFS, SOCKS AND FELT HATS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.

V. I. REMEDIOS,

An Auctioneer. Hongkong, 18th February, 1903. [562]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

FOR SHANGHAI. (Taking cargo at through rates to TSINGTAU, CHINKiang and HANKOW).

THE Steamship LYEMOON, Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 18th inst., at 4 P.M., instead of as previously notified.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 18th February, 1903. [564]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY. THE Company's Steamship

"YUENSANG," Captain Rolfe, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 17th February, 1903. [565]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG," Captain Goo Payne, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 17th February, 1903. [568]

FOR KOBE, NAGASAKI AND VLADIVOSTOK.

THE Steamship "SAVOIA," Captain Rebbelmund, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 5th March, at DAYLIGHT.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office. Hongkong, 18th February, 1903. [569]

FOR SHANGHAI, DALINY AND PORT ARTHUR.

THE Steamship "SULLBERG," Captain Moyer, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 15th March, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office. Hongkong, 18th February, 1903. [560]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE. THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG," having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 1st inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into Godowns at EAST POINT.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be consigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 17th February, 1903. [567]

HIGH-CLASS CHRISTMAS CAKES, decorated ... from \$1.00 Plain Christmas Cakes ... 0.60 German Sand Cakes ... from \$1 to \$5.00 Assorted Pastry Cakes ... per dozen 0.60 Scotch Buns ... from 1.50 Freeden Stollen ... 2.00 Mince Pies ... per dozen 2.40 Chicken and Ham Pies ... from 3.00 Chicken and Ham Patties ... 2.40 Game Pies ... from 5.00 Christmas puddings &c., to Order.

Please apply to WEISMANN & CO., M^{rs}. Praya East, ANGLO-AMERICAN STORES, 44, Elgin Road, or ROYAL GRATED WATER DEPOT, Ice House Street. Hongkong, 19th December, 1902. [117-1]

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
Under the direction of Mr. ROBERT BROUH, Representative ... Mr. ALLAN HAMILTON.

TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), 18TH FEBRUARY.

THE BROUH COMEDY CO.

"ARE YOU A MASON?"
There is an old maxim: "The most wasted of all days is that on which one has not laughed."

LAST THREE NIGHTS!
LAST THREE NIGHTS!
LAST THREE NIGHTS!!!

"ARE YOU A MASON?"
(By arrangement with Charles Fresham, Esq.)

A Farce in Three Acts, adapted from the German by Leo Dietrichstein.

INTERPRETED BY:

MES. BROUH, Miss Temple, Miss Susie Vaughan, Miss Brenda Gibson, Miss Helen Boyle, Miss Gillies Brown;

MR. BROUH, Mr. W. T. Lovell, Mr. Leslie Victor, Mr. Ernest Vero, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Percy Waldo.

SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, 21st, 23rd and 24th FEBRUARY,
First Production in China of
"THE SECOND IN COMMAND."

(By arrangement with the author.)
A Military Comedy in Four Acts, by Captain Robert Marshall.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR - Mr. GEORGE BROMLEY, SCENIC ASSISTANT - Mr. CLAUDE WHITTE

Box Play at ROBINSON'S, where seats can be had six nights in advance.

Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, \$4.00.

Stalls, \$2.00. Back Seats, \$1.00.

Doors Open 8.30. Curtain 9. Chairs, etc., at 11.30. Late Train to the Peak as usual.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1903. [484]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY known as No. 50, Elgin Street, Victoria, Hongkong, to be sold by order of the Mortgagors in One Lot.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 18th FEBRUARY, 1903, at 3 P.M., at his

AUCTION ROOMS, Duddell Street, by Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

The Property consists of the Piece of Ground registered in the Land Office as Island Lot No. 1292 with the Buildings thereon known as No. 50, Elgin Street.

The Property is held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 999 years granted by a Crown Lease dated the 1st day of September, 1892.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

EWENS & HARSTON, Solicitors to Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 10th February, 1903. [485]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Under-signed have received instructions from Captain G. C. ANDERSON to Sell by Public Auction,

on FRIDAY, the 20th FEBRUARY, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at "EILANDOUAN," MOUNT KELLETT, the Peak.

THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:-

BOSEWOOD, W. HATNOT, TEAK, WOOD TABLES, OVERMANTLE, DOUBLE IRON and BRASS BEDSTEAD, WASH-STANDS, LAMPS, WRITING TABLE and BOOKCASE, RATTAN FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, COOKING STOVE, PLANTS and PALMS in POTS, &c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1903. [523]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Under-signed have received instructions from Mr. DAVID WOOD, to Sell by Public Auction,

on SATURDAY, the 21st FEBRUARY, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 5, STEWART TERRACE, the Peak.

THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:-

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TABLES, OVERMANTLES, SIDE BOARDS, WARDROBES, WASH-

STANDS, LAMPS, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, WRITING TABLE, BOOKCASES, RATTAN FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, COOKING and DRYING STOVES, PLANTS and PALMS in POTS, &c., &c.

And

One CHUBB'S IRON SAFE.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1903. [522]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Under-signed have received instructions from Mr. DAVID WOOD, to Sell by Public Auction,

on SATURDAY, the 21st FEBRUARY, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 5, STEWART TERRACE, the Peak.

THE WHOLE OF HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:-

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TABLES, OVERMANTLES, SIDE BOARDS, WARDROBES, WASH-

STANDS, LAMPS, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, WRITING TABLE, BOOKCASES, RATTAN FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, COOKING and DRYING STOVES, PLANTS and PALMS in POTS, &c., &c.

And

One CHUBB'S IRON SAFE.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1903. [522]

H. F. CARMICHAEL

CONSULTING ENGINEER,

SURVEYOR AND CONTRACTOR

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.

A B.C. Code, 4th Edition

Lieber's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE, 232. [2440]

NOTICE.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1902. [252]

SILENTING

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED 1851.

Cash Security ... \$262,719

Total Liases Paid ... \$26,769,240

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1902. [143]

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON

FOUNDED 1710.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1902. [26]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are PREPARED TO

TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 32A, Peay East.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 49, Peel Street.

Apply to—
COMPRODOR DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1903.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

POSSESSION 1ST MARCH.

“THE CHALET,” A FIVE-ROOMED
HOUSE, at the Peak.Apply to—
C. W. RICHARDS.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1903.

TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS and one SMALL
ROOM, suitable for Office, in Ice House
Street, in rear of the Mercantile Bank.Apply to—
DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1903.

TO LET.

NOS. 1 & 3 “MAGDALEN TERRACE,”
Corner houses, MAGAZINE GAP.Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1903.

TO LET.

“THE RETREAT,” MOUNT KELLETT.
FLATS in MOBTON TERRACE,
CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground.

No. 1, RIFON TERRACE.

GODOWNS at BOWENING (PRAYA
EAST).

HOUSES in LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1903.

TO LET.

SPACIOUS NEW HOUSES and FLATS,
Connaught Road, Des Vaux Road and
Pottinger Street. Close to Blake Pier. Specially
suitable for Offices, Stores, &c. Rents very
moderate.Apply to—
S. A. SETH,

Dairy Farm Co.,

or

KWONG SUN TAI,

24, Wing Lok Street

Hongkong, 27th November, 1902.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 6, MOSQUE JUNCTION
(near Robinson Road), containing Four
Rooms, Servants' Quarters, Kitchen and
Bath-room.Apply to—
J. D. BARROS.

No. 46, Elgin Street.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1902.

TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 95
and 96, PEAY EAST.Apply to—
H. N. MODY,

Victori Building.

Hongkong, 2nd Decemb r, 1902.

TO LET FURNISHED.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at MOUNT
AIN VIEW, PEAK, from 1st April till
31st October.Apply to—
Y. Z.,

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1903.

TO LET.

NOS. 11, 12 and 14, LEIGHTON HILL
ROAD.

For Particulars, please apply to

Mrs. LI PAK,

Care of Comprador.

NIPON YUSEN KAISHA,

1st Floor No. 1, Prince's Buildings, Chater Rd.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1902.

TO LET.

HOUSES at Nos. 2, 3 and 4, CHICO
TERRACE, off Upper Peel Street.Each house with Five Rooms and good
Servants' Quarters. Rent Moderate.Apply to—
COMPRODOR,

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking

Corporation.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1903.

TO LET.

NO. 2, BALL'S COURT, BONHAM ROAD.

Nos. 5, 6, 11, 18 and 20, BELLIOS
TERRACE.For Particulars, apply to—
TURNER & CO.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1903.

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD, from
1st February.

Nos. 8 and 12, CASTLE ROAD;

No. 40, CAINE ROAD; and

Nos. 7, 9 and 11, ST. YMOUR ROAD, with
Immediate Possession.Apply to—
COMPRODOR'S DEPARTMENT,

Nipon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1903.

TO LET (FURNISHED).

From 1st May, 1903.

“CLAVADEL,” at PEAK, with TENNIS
COURT.Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1903.

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, the
PEAK.Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903.

TO LET.

OFFICES at 6, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.Apply to—
G. GIRAULT.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1902.

TO LET.

TO LET

FURNISHED, for 9 months, from 13th
May next, “TARAWERA,” UPPER
RICHMOND ROAD, six large roomed Bungalow
with Tennis Court.

Apply to—

A. H. S.,
Lane Crawford & Co.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1903.

TO LET

“ONEERA,” “KELLETT SPUR” and
“KELLETT BUNGALOW,” at
MOUNT KELLETT.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1903.

TO LET UNFURNISHED

NO. 33, CAINE ROAD. Available from
1st March.

Apply to—

“COOMBE,” MAGAZINE GAP. Avail-
able from 1st April.

Apply to—

Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1903.

TO LET.

GODOWNS, paved with granite, at
Wanchai. Suitable for storage of Coal
or any other dry Merchandise. With Pier.

Apply to—

HASON LEE,
255, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1902.

TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR, suitable for Office,
No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—

WING CHEONG.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1903.

TO LET.

TWO FURNISHED BEDROOMS
with Board, from the 1st March, on the
higher levels.

Apply by letter to—

B. L.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1903.

TO LET.

“HARTLEY,” “WESTLEY,” and
“EDEN HALL,” RICHMOND
ROAD.

Apply to—

LAU CHU PAK,
Care of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1903.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

Apply to—

3, SELBORNE VILLAS,
Kennedy Road.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1903.

SAVOY HOUSE

3, LOWER CASTLE ROAD.

BOARD and LODGING. Comfortably
Furnished Rooms. Quiet and Healthy
Locality.

Apply to—

A. SPIELER,
Hongkong, 14th February, 1903.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS,
“GLENWOOD,”
21, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1902.

Apply to—

Mrs. MATHER,
2, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1902.THE BEST
THE OLDEST
THE CHEAPEST
BELT IN THE WORLD

IS

GANDY'S
DODGEWOOD SPLIT PULLEYSTHE GANDY BELT,
ENGLAND.THE GANDY BELT,
AMERICAN COTTON.THE GANDY BELT,
INDIA.THE GANDY BELT,
CHINA.THE GANDY BELT,
AUSTRALIA.THE GANDY BELT,
NEW ZEALAND.THE GANDY BELT,
CANADA.THE GANDY BELT,
MEXICO.THE GANDY BELT,
PERU.THE GANDY BELT,
BRAZIL.THE GANDY BELT,
CHILE.THE GANDY BELT,
ARGENTINA.THE GANDY BELT,
URUGUAY.THE GANDY BELT,
PARAGUAY.THE GANDY BELT,
BOLIVIA.THE GANDY BELT,
PERU.THE GANDY BELT,
BRAZIL.THE GANDY BELT,
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URUGUAY.THE GANDY BELT,
BOLIVIA.THE GANDY BELT,
PERU.THE GANDY BELT,
BRAZIL.THE GANDY BELT,
CH

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked *a*, nearest Hongkong *b*, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon *c*, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf *d*, together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & B.R.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CEYLON	Brit. str.	—	W. Hayward	P. & O. S. N. CO.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA GENOA	GLENGLYME	Brit. str.	—	T. Darke, E.N.E.	McGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 25th inst.
LON. ON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	BENGAL	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valutini	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 28th inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA GENOA	DICOMÉ	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th March.
LONDON	MACKAON	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th March.
LONDON	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st March.
LIVERPOOL	PINGSHUEN	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th April.
LIVERPOOL	DADANUS	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
MARSHALL ISLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, V. STOLE, &c.	KINTUCK	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th March.
MAURITIUS, LONDON & ANTWERP, V. STOLE, &c.	SANDUKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Townsend	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 21st inst., at Daylight.
MARSHALLS & ANTWERP	OCEANIEN	Fren. str.	—	Guignes	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 1 P.M.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	PSYRHRUS	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 29th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	STUTTGART	Ger. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-day, at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	C. FERD. LAEISZ	Ger. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BAMBERG	Ger. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th March.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ANDALUSIA	Ger. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th March.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	KONGISBERG	Ger. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th April.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAMBIA	Ger. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 21st April.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ABAS	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TONES & CO.	Or about 24th inst.
HAVRE, COPENHAGEN & BALTIK PORTS	TARTAR	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	On 24th inst.
NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	—	RENHOLD, KAHRS & CO.	About 3rd March.
NEW YORK, VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ACHILL'S	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 29th inst., at 5 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	YUKE MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 11th March, at Noon.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	SHAWNUT	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA KOBE & YOKOHAMA	INDAPURA	Brit. str.	—	P. Grosch	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	KARAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Fuchs	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	CHINGHU	Brit. str.	—	Kirchner	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th March.
PORTLAND, OREGON	KUMANO MARU	Brit. str.	—	von Doehren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th March.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	ADAS	Dan. str.	—	Mayer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th April.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	TARTAR	Brit. str.	—	Schmidt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 16th March.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	Pernitz	MELCHERS & CO.	On 21st April.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	ACHILL'S	Brit. str.	—	D. Morris	SHEWAN, TONES & CO.	Or about 24th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YUKE MARU	Jap. str.	—	Gow	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	On 24th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	SHAWNUT	Brit. str.	—	—	RENHOLD, KAHRS & CO.	About 3rd March.
PORTLAND, OREGON	INDAPURA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 29th inst., at 5 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	KARAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th March, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	CHINGHU	Brit. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	KUMANO MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst.
MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ADAS	Dan. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th March.
KOBE, NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOCK	TARTAR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at Noon.
KOBE, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
TIENTIN	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	Th. Lehmann	Siemssen & Co.	To-day.
SHANGHAI	CANADA	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	BOMBAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Burmeister	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO & YOKOHAMA	SAVOIA	Ger. str.	—	C. J. Bouton, E.N.E.	MELCHERS & CO.	On 21st inst.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	CHINGHU	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. CO.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 24th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU	Brit. str.	—	Dupuy Fromy	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On or about 21st inst.
SHANGHAI	NANCHANG	Brit. str.	—	W. B. Palmer, E.N.E.	SIEMSSEN & CO.	On or about 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI	YOCHEW	Brit. str.	—	T. W. Grove	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd inst., at Daylight.
SHANGHAI, DALNY & PORT ARTHUR	VALETTA	Brit. str.	—	T. Saito	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th March, at Daylight.
TAMSUL, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SULLIBERG	Brit. str.	—	I. Goto	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst.
ANPING, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	MAIDZUBU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
FOOCHOW	ANPING MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
AMOY	PAKHOI	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
A. O. Y. SAMARANG & SOUABAYA	KONG BENG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	SHANTUNG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
CEBU & ILOILO	HA-TAS	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
MANILA	KIUKIANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
MANILA DIRECT	ROSETTA MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
MANILA, VIA AMOY	ZAHMO	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
MANILA	YUN-SANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FUNKANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
HONGKONG, VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	CATHERINE APCAR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
HONGKONG, VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	NAMISANO	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
HONGKONG, VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	KAGOSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain Ranch, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1903.

[544] FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer

"CATHERINE APCAR."

Captain S. H. Belson, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSEN & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1903.

[514]

M. S. DOLLAR STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Company's Steamship

"ARAB."

Captain Gow, will be despatched as above on

FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 5 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARL-BRG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1903.

[549]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"HAMBURG."

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Captain E. Burmeister, due here with the outward German Mail, about FRIDAY, the 20th inst., A.M., will leave for the above places about 24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1903.

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THE RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LTD.

FOR HAVRE, COPENHAGEN AND BALTIK ORTS.

THE Russian Steamer

"KOREA."

Captain Pernitz, will leave for the above ports on or about the 24th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NESTOR"	On 20th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 23rd February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 25th February.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 6th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	On 11th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	On 21st March.

HOMEWARDS.

LONDON BERTH.	TO RAIL
FOR LONDON VIA GENOA	"DIOMED"
LONDON	"MACHAON"
LONDON	"GLAUCUS"
LONDON	"PINGSUEY"

LIVERPOOL BERTH.

(Taking Cargo at London Rates.)	On 21st February.
"DARDANUS"	On 24th February.
"KINTUCK"	On 26th March.

CONTINENTAL BERTH.

MARSEILLE and ANTWERP "PYRMUS"	On 28th February.
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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
"VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST POINTS, via KOBE & YOKOHAMA."	"ACHILLES"	On 24th February.
The S.S. "NESTOR" left Singapore on the 14th inst., and is due here on the 20th inst.		
The S.S. "DARDANUS" left Kutchinotsu for Amoy on the 14th inst., and is due here on the 20th inst.		
The S.S. "ACHILLES" left Singapore on the 17th inst., a.m., and is due here on the 23rd inst.		

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

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Hongkong, 18th February, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"YOCHOW"	On 18th February.
SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 18th February.
AMOY	"KONG BENG"	On 20th February.
SHANGHAI	"WHAMPOA"	On 21st February.
TIENTSIN	"NANCHANG"	On 23rd February.
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 24th February.
CEBU and ILOILO	"KUIKIANG"	On 24th February.
FOOCHOW	"PAKHOU"	On 26th February.
AMOY, SAMARANG and SOURABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	On 8th March.
MANILA	"CHANGSHA"	On 11th March.
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE)	"CHANGSHA"	On 11th March.
KOBE	* "CHINGTU"	On 18th March.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

+ Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

+ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

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Hongkong, 18th February, 1903.

PORLTAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO MOJI, KOBE PORTLAND, OREGON AND YOKOHAMA FOR
OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP TONS CAPTAIN TO SAIL ON
"INDRAPURA" 4,899 A. E. Hollingsworth February 28, 1903
"INDRASAMHA" 5,197 R. P. Craven March 16, 1903
"INDRAVELLI" 4,899 W. E. Craven April 16, 1903

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1903.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA MANILA LINE.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewards carried.

Steamship Captain Tons Sailing Date.

ROSETTA MARU	Tate	3876	Thursday, 19th February, at Noon.
ROHILLA MAKU	P. Bishop	3869	Wednesday, 25th February, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

K. NAKASHIMA, Manager.

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Hongkong, 18th February, 1903.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amanships. Electric Light. Perfect Cuisine. Surgeon carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila Direct.	On 20th Feb., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila Direct.	On 27th Feb., at Noon.
DIAMANTE	1880	A. H. Notley		
PERLA	1880	J. McGinty		

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

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Hongkong, 14th February, 1903.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Taking Cargo at through rates to TSINGTAU, CHINSHIANG and HANKOW.)

THE Steamship

"LOONGMOON,"

Captain Schulz, will be despatched for the above port on SUNDAY, the 22nd inst., at DAYLIGHT.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMENS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1903. [551]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ERNEST SIMONS,"

Captain Dupuy Fromy, will be despatched for the above ports on or about SUNDAY, the 22nd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, AGENT.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1903. [551]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT-POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERREAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,

ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1903, at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "OCEANIAN," Captain Guigues, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the s.s. "Australia," which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails, leaving that port on the 7th inst., direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be forwarded for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 22nd February.

(Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, AGENT.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1903. [551]

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE Steamship

"GIBRALTAR,"

Captain D. Morris, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 24th inst.

For Freight apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1903. [479]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SLEATS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"BENGAL,"

Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on SATURDAY, the 28th February, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Empress of Japan, with the Canadian Mail, left Shanghai on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 11 p.m., and may be expected here tomorrow.
The Hamburg, with the German Mail of the 20th ult., left Singapore on Sunday, the 15th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 20th inst.
The Ernest Simon, with the French Mail of the 23rd ult., left Singapore on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Sunday, the 22nd inst. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 20th December.
The Gaelic, with the American Mail, left Yokohama on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 25th inst.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	FROM	DATE
Canton	Honan	Wednesday, 18th, 7.30 A.M.
Chinkiang	Wednesday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.	
Swatow and Bangkok	P. C. Kao	Wednesday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via Ticticorin.	Stuttgart	Wednesday, 18th, Printed Matter and samples, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)		Registration, 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
Straits and Rangoon	Austria	Letters, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Hungaria	Wednesday, 18th, 1.00 P.M.
Manila	Dr. H. J. Ktaer	Wednesday, 18th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Lyceum	Wednesday, 18th, 2.00 P.M.
Canton	Yochou	Wednesday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Nantao	Falshan	Wednesday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Tsot Shou	Wednesday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Yokohama and Kobe	Kwangsang	Wednesday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Nippon	Wednesday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Deli	Ceylon	Thursday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tschechong	Thursday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Haihung	Haiwan	Thursday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	Rosetta Maru	Thursday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Quang-Tiehien, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Owang	Thursday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon	Catherina Appar.	Thursday, 19th, 12.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Trang	Thursday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Zafiro	Friday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	King Beng	Friday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy and Manlia	Yensang	Saturday, 21st, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Whampoa	Saturday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
	Loongnoon	Saturday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.

TO-DAY.

Sale, Leasehold Property, Sales Rooms, Mr. Geo. P. Lammett, 3 p.m.
Special General Meeting of Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, City Hall, 3.15 p.m.
The Brough Comedy Co., Theatre Royal, 9 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

17th February.

IN LONDON.—	TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER	1/7
BANK BILLS, on demand	1/7	
BANK BILLS, at 30 days' sight	1/7	
BANK BILLS, at 4 months' sight	1/7	
DOCUMENTARY BILLS, 4 months' sight	1/7	
ON PARIS.—		
BANK BILLS, on demand	199	
CREDITS, at 3 months' sight	293	
ON GERMANY.—		
ON DEMAND	162	
ON NEW YORK.—		
BAKERS' BILLS, on demand	381	
CREDIT, 60 days' sight	384	
ON LONDON.—		
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER	117	
BANK BILLS, on demand	118	
ON CALCUTTA.—		
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER	117	
BANK ON DEMAND	118	
ON SHANGHAI.—		
BANK AT SIGHT	72	
PRIVATE, 30 days' sight	73	
ON YOKOHAMA.—		
ON DEMAND	777	
ON MANILA.—		
ON DEMAND	118	
ON SINGAPORE.—		
ON DEMAND	1 p.c. pm.	
ON BATAVIA.—		
ON DEMAND	95	
ON HAIPHONG.—		
ON DEMAND	1 p.c. pm.	
ON SAIGON.—		
ON DEMAND	1 p.c. pm.	
ON HANOI.—		
ON DEMAND	67	
OVERSEAS BANK'S BUYING RATE	12.60	
D LEAF, 100 lire, per tael	86.15	
P SILVER, 100 gm.	22.15	

OPUM.

17th February.		
Quotations are—	Allowances net, to 1 catty,	
Malwa New	\$390 to	per pound
Malwa Old	\$1030 to	\$1060
Malwa Older	\$1070 to	\$1100
Malwa V. Old	\$1110 to	\$1130
Persian fine quality	750 to	—
Persian extra fine	— to	—
Fatma New	\$1040 to	— per chest
Fatma Old	— to	—
Bearnes New	\$1017 to	—
Bearnes Old	— to	—

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. steamer Empress of Japan arrived at Shanghai at 1 p.m. on the 15th inst., and left again at 11 p.m. same day for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 11 a.m. to-day.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The Imperial German mail steamer Hamburg left Singapore on the 15th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on the 20th inst.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China steamer Suising left Calcutta for this port, via the Strait, on the 12th inst., and may be expected here on the 1st prox.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer Pacific left Yokohama for this port on the 17th inst., a.m., via Inland Sea, &c.

The T.K.K. steamer Hongkong Maru left San Francisco on the 5th inst. for this port, via usual ports of call.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. steamer Ercel Sionis left Singapore on the 15th inst., at 10 a.m., for this port, via Saigon, and may be expected here on the 23rd inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The "Eeu" Line steamer Nauvaxers from Antwerp and London left Singapore on the 8th inst. for this port.

The P. & A. steamer Indrapura arrived at Yokohama on the 5th inst., a.m., and may be expected here to-day.

The N.Y.K. steamer Sarukhi Maru (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 17th inst., and is expected here to-morrow.

The H.A.L. steamer Andalusia, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 13th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on the 13th inst.

The O.S.S. steamer Nestor left Singapore on the 14th inst., and is due here on the 20th inst.

The O.S.S. steamer Dardanus left Kitchener on the 13th inst., and is due here on the 20th inst.

The P. & O. steamer Naulini left Singapore for this port on the 11th inst., at 1 p.m.

The N.D.L. steamer Barone left Singapore on the 14th inst., a.m., and may be expected here about the 21st inst.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation with a Frenchman. Terms very moderate. Also Lessons in English by an English Lady.

E. E.

Care of Office of this Paper
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1908. [563]

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, 18th February.

COMPANY.	PAID UP	QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong & Shad.	\$125	1710, sellers
Nett Bank of China	23	522, buyers
B. Shares	23	522, buyers
Four Shares	21	516, buyers
Belf's Asbestos E. & C.	41	51, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	330, sellers
China-Borneo Co. Ltd.	\$15	423, sellers
Lima Light and Power Co. Ltd.	\$10	310, sellers
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	30, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	1161, buyers
Cigar Companies		
Admiralty, Ltd.	\$500	330, sellers
A. Philippines Tobacco Trust Co. Ltd.	\$500	330, sellers
Cotton Mills		
Ewe	Tls. 100	Tls. 40,
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 40,
Laos Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 44,
Soyene	Tls. 500	Tls. 100,
Hongkong	\$10	317, sellers
Dairy Farm	\$10	311, buyers
Erwick & Co. Ltd.	\$25	300, buyers
Green Island Cement	\$10	314, buyers
H. & C. Distillery	\$10	314, buyers
Hongkong & C. Co.	\$10	314, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	314, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	327,
UK Steam Water-boat Co. Ltd.	\$10	111,
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	143, sales
Hongkong Ice	\$25	324,
H. & K. Wharf & Co.	\$50	383,
Hongkong Rope	\$50	110, ex div. buy.
H. & D. Cook	\$50	308,
Insurance		
Canton	\$50	3161, sellers
China Fire	\$20	316, sales & sellers
China Traders	\$25	327, sellers
Hongkong Fire Ins.	\$50	321, buyers
North China	\$25	321, buyers
Strata	\$25	315, buyers
Union	\$25	315, buyers
Yangtze	\$100	3133, buyers
and Banking		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	3177, sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	314, ex div.
Kowloon Land & B.	\$20	305, buyers
West Point Building	\$50	311, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	3124, sellers
Macau Invest. Co. Ltd.	\$10	315, buyers
Mining		
Charbonnages	Frs. 250	600, sellers
Co.	\$6	311, sellers
Tunison	\$10	314, cum. call
Do. Preference	\$1	317, calls, sellers
Baileys	1810	317, sellers
New Amy Dock	\$10	314, sellers
Albion Hotel, Almali	\$10	314, nominal
Well-well, Ltd.	\$10	311, buyers
Wool & Wool Co.	\$10	311, nominal
Wellington Co.	\$10	311, nominal
China and Manlia	\$50	325, buyers
Douglas Steamer	\$25	311, nominal
H. & Canton and M.	\$50	314, buyers
Indochina S. N.	\$15	310, ex div.
Indo-Transp. and Towing Co.	\$1	310, sales
Star Ferry	\$10	3251, buyers
Lebanon Planting Co.	\$5	314, nominal
United Asbestos Co.	\$4	311, sellers
Do.	\$10	310,
Universal Trading Co.	\$20	322, sellers
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	318, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	3